



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

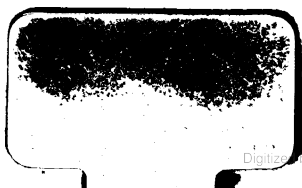
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



NEW SYSTEM &
CONJUCATOR OF
GERMAN FRENCH & ENGLISH
BY W EMMERICH

PRICE. 4/-.

45. 293.



1

4

5

III
37

111 10

A
NEW SYSTEM
OF
CONJUGATING
REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS,
OF THE
GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH
LANGUAGES.

BY WHICH THE STUDENT WILL BE ABLE TO CONJUGATE,
IN ONE MONTH, SIX THOUSAND VERBS IN EACH LANGUAGE,
AND THE MOST DIFFICULT IN ONE MINUTE.

BY W. EMMERICH.

LONDON :
LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN,
PATERNOSTER ROW.

MDCCCLV.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.



1824

1824

1824

1824

1824

1824

1824

1824

1824

PREFACE.

THE following New and Methodical System of the GERMAN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH VERBS, is with confidence offered to the Student as a means of facilitating the acquirement of those Languages.

By a due attention to the principles explained in these pages, a knowledge of the three Languages may be attained with ease in a very short time.

It is universally admitted, that the only sure, and at the same time shortest method, of acquiring perfection in a language, is to study its verbs by the most strict and exact rules.

I have added definitions, and drawn a parallel between the German, French, and English Verbs, with a view of enabling the Student to compare them one with the other.

A reference to my Tables will show the great error committed by the German—French; and English German dictionary; of using the Perfect for the Imperfect Tense of all irregular verbs.

The first page, is the most essential, and ought to be learned by heart. The second has reference to the Tables; a proper attention to which, will enable the student, in one month, to conjugate the six thousand Verbs contained in each Language.

CONJUGATION
OF
GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH VERBS.

TO BE LEARNED BY HEART.

THE PRIMITIVE TENSES, are—

The Infinitive Present—.A The Participle Present—.B
 The Indicative Present—.c The Perfect Definitive—.D.
 And the Participle Past.—E.

THE DERIVATIVE TENSES, are—

The Future—1. The Conditional Present—2. The
 Imperfect, or Relative Present—3. The Subjunctive
 Present—4; and the Plural of the Indicative Present—4.
 The Imperative—5. The Subjunctive Imperfect—6. And
 the Compound Tenses—7.

. Letters and Numbers refer to the Tenses.

FORMATION OF TENSES:

From the Infinitive Present I cut off *r*, of the verbs which end in *ir* and *er*; and cut off *oir* and *re*, of those which end in *oir* and *re*, and form the FUTURE—adding *rai* for the first person Sing.; *ras* for the second; *ra* for the third; *rons* for the first person Plural; *rez* for the second; *ront* for the third.

I form the CONDITIONAL—adding *rais* for the first person Singular; *rais* for the second; *rait* for the third: *rions* for the first person Plural; *riez* for the second; *raient* for the third.

From the Participle Present I cut off the letters *ant*, and form the IMPERFECT—adding *aïs* for the first person Sing.; *aïs* for the second; *ait* for the third: *ions* for the first person Plural; *iez* for the second, *aient* for the third.

I have cut off *ant* to form the SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT; adding *e* for the first person Sing.; *es* for the second; *e* for the third: *ions* for the first person Plural; *iez* for the second; *ent* for the third.

I form as well the Plural of the INDICATIVE PRESENT—adding *ons* for the first person Plural; *ez* for the second; *ent* for the third.

From the Indicative Present Singular, I form the second person Singular of the IMPERATIVE, which is the same as the first person of the Indicative Present.

Without the pronoun, the third person Singular of the Imperative is the same as the third person Singular of the Subjunctive Present.

That the first person Plural is the same as the first person Plural of the Indicative Present.

That the second person Plural is the same as the second person Plural of the Indicative Present.

The third person Plural is the same as the third person Plural of the Subjunctive Present.

From the Perfect Definitive, I form the SUBJUNCTIVE IMPERFECT—cutting off the last letter of the first person of the Perfect Definitive, adding *sse* for the first person Singular; *ssez* for the second; *ât* for the third: *ssions* for the first person Plural; *ssiez* for the second; *ssent* for the third.

From the Participle Past, I form the COMPOUND TENSES—adding the Auxiliary Verbs—*avoir*, or *être*; *j'ai*; *je suis*; *je serai*.

OBSERVATIONS.

Verbs which end in *cer*, as *Placer*, I change the *c* into *ç* before *a* and *o*; as—*Plaçant*, *Plaçons*.

Those which end in *ger*, as—*charger*, I put an *e* before *a* and *o*; as—*chargeant*, *chargeons*.

Those which end in *yer*, as—*payer*, I change (as in all other verbs, or words) the *y* into *i*, before an *e* mute; as—*je paie*; *paierai*; *ils paient*.

In *jeter* and *appeler*, and their derivatives, I double the letters *l* and *t*, before an *e* mute; as—*j'appelle*, *ils appellent*; *je jette*, *ils jettent*.

In *mener* and *ceder*, I change the final *er* into an *e* mute; as—*je mène*, *je cède*; *ils mènent*, *ils cèdent*.

The Verb *aller* is *j'irai* &c., in the Future; *j'irais*, &c., in the Conditional. *Je vais* (*vas*) &c., in the Indicative Present.

The Verb *savoir* is *que je sache*, &c., in the Subjunctive Present.

REFLECTED VERBS, take always the Personal Pronoun before the verb; as—*me—te—se*.

The Verb *s'asseoir* takes—*m'—t'—s'*—before the verb.

Verbs which are not comprised irregular and regular, end all the same, and are conjugated in the same form.

GERMAN VERBS, OF REGULAR AND IRREGULAR CONJUGATIONS,

TO BE LEARNED BY HEART.

- A.—The Infinitive Present end in—*en*
- B.—The Participle Present end in—*nd*
- C.—The Indicative Present end in—*e*
- D.—The Perfect Definitive end in—*te*
- E.—The Participle Past end in—*t*,—and—*en*.

REFERRING.

- A. Infinitive Present; as—loben, buchstabiren, regieren.
- B. Participle Present; as—lobend, buchstabirend, regierend, schmeichelnd, thuend.
- C. Indicative Present: the first person Singular—lobe; the second—lobst (lobest); the third—lobe: the first person Plural—loben; the second—lobt (lobet); the third—loben.
- D. Perfect Definitive: the first person Singular—lobte; the second—lobst (lobest); the third—lobte: the first person Plural—lobten; the second—lobtet; the third—lobten.
Irregular: the second—ft: the first person Plural—en; the second—et; the third—en.
- E. The Participle Past takes *ge* before the syllable; as—ge-lobt; ge-schmeichelt; ge-ändert.

The Future and Conditional are the same as the Infinitive Present; adding *werde* for the Future, and *würde* for the Conditional.

The Imperfect is the same as the Infinitive Present; adding *wär*.

4. The Subjunctive Present is the same as the Indicative; adding *daß*.

6. The second person of the Imperative is the same as the first person of the Indicative Present.

The third person Singular of the Imperative is the same as the third person Singular of the Subjunctive Present.

The first person Plural of the Imperative is the same as the first person Plural of the Indicative Present.

The second person Plural of the Imperative is the same as the second person Plural of the Indicative Present.

The third person Plural of the Imperative is the same as the third person Plural of the Subjunctive Present.

The Subjunctive Imperfect is—lobete, lobetet, lobete; lobeten; lobetet; lobeten: Irregular; as—ö, and ä; the second person Singular end in st,

The first person Plural ends in en, the second et, the third en.

The COMPOUND PARTICLES:

1. Darunter; herunter, &c.
2. Davon; heraus; hinaus; hinein; inne, &c.
3. Voraus; zurück; zusammen, &c.
4. Durch; hinter; über; nun; unter; voll; wieder, &c.
5. Herunterkommen; ich komme; kam herunter; zu kommen, &c.
6. Durchfahren; ich fahre; fuhr; durch die stadt; fahre durch; durch gefahren, &c.

Particles to be learned by heart:—

Ab, an, auf, aus, bei, daß, ein, fehl, nieder, ob, von, weg, zu, &c.

The Syllable ge, which serves to the formation of the Past Participle, in verbs which terminate as—Buchstabfren, is Buchstabirt: Regieren, is regiert.

Precedings with miß, as—mißlingen, mißlungen; mißtrauen, mißtrauet; mißglücken, mißglückt.

When Particles principally carry the accent; as—abdanfen, ich danke ab; ich dankte ab: man behauptet, er danke ab, er hat abgedankt; man hat ihn genöthigt abzudanken.

The Ceephony, in general, demands that, e is cut off before st, t, tn, ten, tet, te, &c., which forms the termination of Persons.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ENGLISH TABLE.

Englische Zeitwörter oder Verba.

Um die Englische verba desto leichter zu conjugiren. sind einige bemerkungen nothwendig.

A. The Infinitive Present, fängt immer mit einen to an.

2-3. Zur bildung der Future and Conditional laßt man das to weg, und hinzusetzt, shall oder will für die Future; und should would oder could für die Conditional.

B. Vom Participle Present läßt man immer das e before dem i weg, und bild das Imperfect; (3). Indem man hinzusetzt, was für die erste person einzahl; wast für die zweite; und was für die dritte; were für alle drei personen der mehrzahl.

4. Man bild nemlich das Subjunctive Present, und laßt die buchstaben ing weg, und hinzusetzt, may für die erste person einzahl, mayst für die zweite, may für die dritte; may für alle drei personen der mehrzahl.

C. 5-6. Man bild des Imperative von der Indicative.

Die erste person einzahl nimmt thou nach dem zeitwort.

Die dritte personen einzahl nimmt let him; befor dem zeitwort.

Die erste personen der mehrzahl nimmt let us. befor dem zeitwort.

Die zweite person der mehrzahl nimmt ye nach dem zeitwort.

Die dritte person der mehrzahl nimmt, let them befor dem zeitwort.

Perfect Definitive.

D. 7. Die zeitwörter welche im Infinitive Present i oder a in ihrer mitte haben, verwandeln sich im Perfect Definitive in o oder u.

Diese welche im Infinitive zwei ee haben verwandeln sich in e Ohne änderung setzt man ed hinzu.

The Subjunctive Imperfect.

Bild man indem man hinzusetzt, might für die erste person einzahl, mightst für die zweite, and might für die dritte; might für alle drei personen der mehrzahl.

The Participle Past.

End immer mit ed oder en.

Von dem Participle Past.

Bild man die zus ammengeetzten zeiten, indem man zu diesem die hulffzeitwörter hinzufügt; *3, B*; to have and to be.

[illegible]

Figure 1 shows a 2D hexagonal lattice of atoms. A central atom is highlighted with a larger, thicker border. A dashed line connects this central atom to one of its nearest neighbors. The lattice is arranged in a regular hexagonal pattern.



